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sary William Robinson. From Charles Robinson, who married Elizabeth Wood, the line of descent is clear. He had issue: 1. Lewis Wood; 2. William, no issue. Lewis Wood Robinson removed, when very young, from Middlesex to Fluvanna county. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Joseph Holt, and had issue: 1. C. H.; 2. E. W.

C. H. Robinson married Mary Ann Shephard, and had issue:

1. C. W. Robinson, of Newport News, Judge of the Circuit Court of Virginia; married Pearle, daughter of Hon. L. P. Stearnes, of Newport News, and had issue: (a) Mary Patton; (b) Mary Bentley; (c) Julia Jackson; (d) Ellen Lewis; (e) C. W., Jr.
2. Mary Louise, married Hon. E. M. McPeak, of West Virginia.
3. Clara Holt, married Dr. E. L. Sutherland.
4. Irena Temple.
5. Lewis W.

E. W. Robinson, of Newport News, married Elizabeth Slaughter, and had issue:

1. Lewis Braxton.
2. Warren Slaughter.
3. Emmet Temple.
4. Fielding Slaughter.

It is believed that a thorough investigation of the Middlesex records would fully establish this line of descent.

Additions and corrections will be welcomed.

(CONCLUDED.)

THE BROOKE FAMILY.

By Prof. ST. GEORGE TUCKER BROOKE, Charlestown, W. Va.

(CONTINUED.)

Gov. ROBERT BROOKE.

b. 1761 (?). d. Feb. 27, 1800.

Governor of Virginia 1794-6, Attorney General of Virginia 1798-1800, "Richard Brooke of Smithfield sent his two elder sons, Laurence and Robert, at an early age, to Edinburgh College, where they were educated for the two learned professions, medicine and law, and did not return to this country until the Revolution had progressed. They got over to France—my brother Robert was captured and carried into New York and sent back to England by Lord Howe, went again to Scotland, again got over to France and returned to Virginia in a French frigate

that brought the arms supplied by the French Government.(a) He did not remain idle but joined a volunteer troop of cavalry, under Capt. Larkin Smith; was captured in a charge of dragoons by a Capt. Loller, of Symcoe's Queen's Rangers, at Westham, seven miles above Richmond; he was soon exchanged; commenced the practice of law; was a member of the House of Delegates, and in 1794 elected the Governor of the State, and afterwards Attorney General in opposition to Bushrod Washington who was afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States. My brother Robert died while Attorney General in the year 1799." (b)

"University of Edinburgh,
30th January, 1907.

Professor St. George T. Brooke :

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 19th inst. has been duly received. In reply I have to state that our matriculation albums for the period in question contain very meagre information regarding the students—usually only the names; and matriculation itself (which consists in simply entering the name in the album and paying a certain fee) was not then compulsory. Students simply matriculated in order to obtain the use of the library, and some such privileges. A search has been made in albums, however, and I find, as you state, that *Laurence Brooke* was in attendance here in 1776, taking the classes of anatomy, surgery and medicine—theoretical and practical. The name of Robert Brooke does not appear in either the Faculty of *Arts* or of the Faculty of *Law*, but in 1777 the name is found under the Faculty of Medicine—the classes taken being anatomy, surgery and chemistry. Neither of them, I may say, graduated. I regret that we have no further information whatever regarding the two Virginians.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

THOS. F. HARLEY,
Assistant Clerk of Senatus."

(a) Therefore, after he had matriculated in the University of Edinburgh in 1777—a year after his brother had matriculated. In 1777 France sent to the United States 20,000 stand of arms and 1,000 barrels of powder. But Robert Brooke did not return to Smithfield until the fall of 1780.

(b) "A Narrative of My Life," by Judge Francis T. Brooke. Robert Brooke was elected Governor of Virginia 1794, and re-elected 1795 and elected Attorney General 1798. The Constitution of June, 1776, required the Legislature to elect a Governor annually and an Attorney General for good behavior. Governor Brooke died in Fredericksburg, February 27, 1800. This Magazine, April, 1906, p. 431. This writer regrets that he was unable to find in the Library of Congress the Journals of the Virginia Legislature for the sessions in which were the balloting for and against Robert Brooke for the office of Governor for two terms, and especially for Robert Brooke and Bushrod Washington for the office of Attorney General. It would be interesting to see the names of the rival candidates, the names of the voting members and the number of ballots.

Laurence and Robert Brooke went to Edinburgh "at an early age." They probably did not go later than 1774, because after that date the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country became very threatening. The battles of Lexington and Concord were fought in the spring of 1775. It appears that the two boys—aged about thirteen (c) and fifteen years—were students in the University of Edinburgh for two or three years before the University took official notice of their existence. Probably the two boys escaped from Edinburgh together. It is certain that Laurence never returned to Edinburgh after he left for France, having been matriculated in 1776; but Robert returned to Scotland after he was sent to England by Lord Howe. Did he *re-enter* the University and matriculate in 1777? Why did he postpone matriculating and postpone the privileges of the library for nearly three years? Did he resort to a ruse by matriculating, well knowing that he intended to escape to his country at the first opportunity? Why did he matriculate in the Faculty of Medicine instead of in the Faculty of Law or of in Arts? The question is easy as to why he did not matriculate in the Faculty of Law. Scotland had the Civil Law from old Rome while England had the Common Law from the Anglo-Saxons, which is still the substratum of the law of each of our States, except Louisiana. It is very improbable that there were in the University of Edinburgh a Faculty of Common Law which was *not* the law of Scotland, and England did not teach the Common Law by academic authority until Blackstone commenced his lectures in All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1765. Even if the University of Edinburgh had a Faculty of Civil Law young Robert would not have received any preparation to practice the Common Law in Virginia by attending lectures on the Civil Law. It remains unexplained why he matriculated in Medicine instead of Art. Judge Francis T. Brooke tells us that Robert "studied law under Professor Miller" in Edinburgh. He must have studied Common Law privately. The Professor must have thought Robert an extraordinarily precocious boy, otherwise the Professor would have advised the boy to wait for four years to commence the study of the law. Details of the three (four?) escapes of those boys from Scotland to France, after the Declaration of Independence, would be very interesting if only we knew them. It is quite certain that when Robert escaped from Scotland the second time the United States and France had entered their informal agreement, April, 1777, and probably England had accepted, February, 1778, the *status in quo* as a state of war against France; therefore he perhaps did not go direct to France. He could not have been over seventeen years old when he escaped the second time. Why did Lord Howe send that boy back over the ocean, instead either

(c) Theodorick Bland, Jr., at the age of eleven years, was sent, in 1753, from Virginia to school in England, and remained there and in Edinburgh for eleven years continuously. The Bland Papers.

keep him in New York, or parole him and turn him loose that he might return to his home in Virginia, which he left four years before? Was he an unusually pert young "rebel"? Is it possible that he refused outright to give his parole? What did the English authorities do with him after they had received him from Lord Howe? Did they turn him loose or did he escape from them? If he escaped, this makes the third time he escaped from the British. Why did he return to Scotland rather than go direct from England to some port on the Continent? After the Declaration of Independence how did he get his money? Judge Brooke gives us the impression, unmistakingly, that Robert did not return to Smithfield until after his two younger brothers, young Frank and his twin brother John, had received their commissions as lieutenants in Col. Benjamin Harrison's regiment of artillery, in the fall of 1780, and had left for the army. Put together his two sojourns in Paris, he must have been in that city for at least a year. Under the extraordinary circumstances he must have met in Paris, as intimately as so young a man could, Silas Deane, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Dr. Arthur Lee. Perhaps some of those diplomats aided him in getting cashed his drafts on his father in Virginia; but *nota bene* he was an infant, a fact which would have interfered with his borrowing money from a bank in Virginia. It seems certain that some of those diplomats—one of them a Virginian—obtained for him his two passages to America—one on a French man-of-war that carried arms to the United States. From the day, in 1774 (?), on which that thirteen-year-old boy left Smithfield for Edinburgh, his life must have been full of interesting incidents, excluding the *known* incidents, as for instance, his four voyages over the ocean in those days of sailing vessels; his two (three?) escapes from the British; his twice being taken prisoner—of course, including his being taken prisoner in the cavalry fight at Westham, &c., &c. "He did not remain idle, but joined a volunteer troop of cavalry"; that is to say, that after an absence of six years continuously from his home he hurried himself to volunteer as a private soldier in the "rebel" army. May be, tender remembrances of Lord Howe spurred his hurry. We may well believe that his persistent efforts to reach Virginia in her throes of a devastating war, and his haste in volunteering as a private soldier in the "rebel" army, was the beginning of his popularity with the Virginians, which continued to the last day of his life. He was elected twice Governor of Virginia, an office which had already been filled with the most illustrious Virginians, among them Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and the famous "Light Horse" Harry Lee. He was thirty-three years old when he was elected Governor of Virginia the first time, 1794. Throughout, he showed a great deal of precocity of force of character and intellect which flowered at the age of thirty-eight years when he was elected Attorney General over a nephew of George Washington, who was still living and whose prestige was tremendous. Subsequently, the written

opinions of Bushrod Washington, as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, prove that he was a lawyer of ability; and always he was a gentleman of high character. If his administration, for two successive terms, had not been very acceptable to the State, probably so formidable an opponent as Bushrod Washington would have beaten him in the Legislature in the race for the office of Attorney General. He was the next successor of the famous "Light Horse" Harry Lee in the office of Governor of Virginia, and was also the next successor to Chief Justice John Marshall, for two years as the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHILES FAMILY IN VIRGINIA.

(Compiled by W. B. CRIDLIN, Richmond, Va.)

Left. Col. WALTER CHILES, Gent.

The Emigrant.

Born in England and emigrated to Virginia before 1638, bringing with him, evidently in his own ship, his wife Elizabeth, sons Willam and Walter, and four other persons, viz: Henry Fulton, John Govey, John Shaw, Sarah Cole.

For these emigrants he was awarded 400 acres in Charles City county (now Prince George), near the falls of the Appomattox River. The stipulation was as follows: "50 acres being due for his own personal adventure, 50 for his wife Elizabeth, 50 for his son William, 50 for son Walter, and two hundred for the transportation of four other persons to the colony."

On the 2nd of May of the same year (1638) he received a further grant of 250 acres on the Appomattox River (Land Book I, 551 and 625). This grant was described as "westerly from ye river and easterly, &c., upon the land of Edward Tunstall; fifty acres for his own personal adventure and two hundred for the transportation of four other persons, viz: William Webb, Stephen Gorris, John Kimberlin & Ann Polory."

Other grants—613 acres in Charles City county, March, 1638, (L. O., I, 859); 813 acres, purchased of William Thomas, upon the southerly side of the river (Appomattox), in Charles City county. (L. O., II, 193 & 203).

In 1641 he was granted a charter, with Walter Austin, Richard Hooe and Joseph Johnson, and "such others as they shall see fit to join them, to undertake to discover a new river, or unknown land, bearing west, southerly from the Appomattox River," &c., and given the privilege of trading with the Indians there found for the period of fourteen years.

Represented Charles City in the House of Burgesses, sessions of 1642 and 1643; represented James City, 1645-46-49-52 (elected Speaker).